

LANE CALLS FRANK 'AN INFERNAL LIAR'

He Gives Out Stenographic Report of Their Stormy Interview in Newark.

MINISTER IS VISITOR

Former Vice-Chancellor Lectures Caller on Starting All the Trouble.

A stenographic report of an interview between former Vice-Chancellor Merritt Lane of New Jersey and the Rev. Clarence Hill Frank of Stamford, Conn., in which each accused the other of insincerity and prevarication, was given out for publication yesterday following a meeting between the two men at Mr. Lane's office in Newark.

The name of the former Vice-Chancellor has appeared in newspapers during the last week in connection with the fact that last April, three months after Mr. Lane married Mrs. Geraldine Garrison Car in New Jersey, a man giving the name of Joseph Lane married Miss Grace Herich at Stamford, the Rev. Mr. Frank officiating.

Mr. Frank called upon Merritt Lane in Newark yesterday in order to satisfy his mind upon the point of whether or not he had ever met him before. They were together for twenty minutes in the chambers of the Chancery Court, and after Mr. Frank had gone Mr. Lane issued for publication a report of their conversation, which had been made by his stenographer. It came as a considerable surprise to newspaper reporters because up to yesterday his only discussion of the accounts printed about him has been in two brief statements declaring in effect that he had nothing to say.

Wouldn't Shake Hands.

By Mr. Frank—Mr. Lane?
By Mr. Lane—Yes.
By Mr. Frank—I want to shake hands with you.

Mr. Lane—I won't shake hands with you. I am obliged to see you because the newspapers, if I didn't see you, would spread the report that I was afraid to see you. I will not talk with you. I will not talk to you.

Mr. Frank—Have you anything to say?

Mr. Lane—I consider you a notorious spreading calumny of some one whom I do not know.

Mr. Frank—Do you want to say that to me here or out in the street?

Mr. Lane—On the street? I say it to you now here.

Mr. Frank—Because you have the advantage?

Mr. Lane—Because I have the advantage? I didn't invite you to come. A man who goes around in your State, as you have done, and deliberately circulates a scandal without being certain of identification, cannot consider himself a Christian.

Mr. Frank—I am.

Mr. Lane—You can't be from the fact, assuming, for instance, that you are absolutely sincere in everything that you do. What have you accomplished? You have brought injury to hundreds of people at least ten or twenty, who are absolutely innocent, and you haven't accomplished any good for a single soul.

Denies Starting Trouble.

Mr. Frank—Did I start any of this?

Mr. Lane—Whom did you start it for?

Mr. Frank—I didn't start it.

Mr. Lane—Who came to me and asked me to do anything?

Mr. Frank—Who married you in 1912?

Mr. Lane—Who came to you?

Mr. Frank—You did.

Mr. Lane—I didn't come to you?

Mr. Frank—Yes, sir.

Mr. Lane—You are an infernal liar.

Mr. Frank—You are an infernal liar.

Mr. Lane—What does a man come to you when he comes and asks me to marry him?

Mr. Frank—You are an equivocator.

Who came to you and asked you to start this story?

Mr. Lane—That is my business.

Mr. Frank—You are the greatest equivocator who assumes to wear the cloth that I have ever come in contact with. You know full well what I am referring to. Who came to you and asked you to connect my name in this? I didn't start this story. I am not physically able. I can't do it. You are in my office. Under the circumstances, it would warrant me in throwing you out of that door if I were physically able to do it.

Mr. Frank—I am here, Mr. Lane, to talk with you as I would talk to any man that needed—

Mr. Lane—If you had any suspicion at all, or any idea, that I was not the individual whom you married, you ought to have come here to see me first before you started to spread stories over the country. Did you make the statement that I looked at you as you had never been looked at before by any one?

Mr. Frank—Not exactly in those words. The meaning—

Question of Recognition.

Mr. Lane—Then you meant to impress upon the public that although you did not recognize me, recognized you?

Mr. Frank—That may be the interpretation put upon it by you. I am not responsible for the interpretation put upon it. I stated only the actual fact.

Mr. Lane—You have already done that behind my back. You can do it again and reiterate it to my face.

Mr. Frank—I would have had a personal conversation with you but you are not a man.

Mr. Lane—You are not a man to talk to. Good-by.

Mr. Lane—Good day.

Mr. Frank—It is a good day.

The minister walked out.

After the talk in Mr. Lane's office Mr. Frank insisted that Mr. Lane had not denied being married in Stamford, but had denied only that he had asked Mr. Frank to marry him.

As a last word of the day, and supplementing the long transcript given out, Mr. Lane added this:

It becomes harder than ever to remain silent, but I can answer no questions now. When I do speak it will be a formal statement and not in place.

Mrs. Woolworth Gets Bonds.

Liberty bonds having a face value of \$198,700 were returned yesterday to the creditors of the estate of Jennie Woolworth, widow of Frank W. Woolworth, when Hubert Parsons, recently appointed as committee of the widow's property, qualified for the position. During his lifetime, Mr. Woolworth was a member of Mrs. Woolworth's property, and had deposited the Government script as security for his bond. According to the court order, the bonds have a market value of not less than \$467,418.22.

\$2,000,000 LOST BY SALVAGE DELAY

Port Hunter Wreck Stripped While Army Hesitated.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Testimony that out of the cargo of \$5,000,000 worth of army supplies on the Cunard Line steamship Port Hunter only goods valued at \$1,000,000 were salvaged after the vessel sank in Vineyard Sound on November 10 last was given before a Congressional investigating committee here today. It was also testified that the contract for salvaging was awarded to the Mercantile Wrecking Company of New Bedford after competitive bids had been rejected and the required bond reduced from \$200,000 to \$50,000.

The committee is composed of Congressman C. Frank Reavis of Nebraska, chairman; Clarence MacGregor and Jerome F. Davis of New York. The witnesses heard to-day were P. B. Jeffries, formerly a Major in the Quartermaster Corps, who was superintending the Marine Division and Assistant Port Storage Officer, and Lieut.-Col. Henry D. Barry, Quartermaster Corps, Assistant Zone Supply Officer at the Boston Quartermaster's office. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

The Port Hunter was sunk after a collision with the tug Covington. She was bound for Boston to New York. Besides the army cargo, she had on board steel valued at \$600,000 for the French Government. The steel is still in the vessel, which now lies in twenty-five feet of water.

"What became of the other \$2,000,000?" asked Congressman Reavis after Lieut.-Col. Barry had told of the recovery of \$1,000,000 worth of goods.

"No one knows," was the reply.

"Are you sure of that?"

"Well," answered Lieut.-Col. Barry, "I know from hearsay that about every one in Vineyard Sound had been at the wreck, but that is all I know."

He said that he learned through the Cunard Line office the sinking of the ship at once notified Brig.-Gen. Hines, chief of the embarkation service, who later sent word that the navy would be investigating. Later, on instructions from Washington the contract was given to the Mercantile Wrecking Company, which was to receive 50 per cent. of the value of the goods recovered. He said Brig.-Gen. Hines had been notified of the reported thefts from the steamer.

Mr. Jeffries testified that he had told shortly after the sinking that he thought the Port Hunter could be floated and put in dry dock at an expense of \$150,000. Col. Yates suggested this course to Washington, but no action was taken on it. For two weeks after the sinking, Mr. Jeffries said, the decks of the steamer were awash.

NAVY COMMANDER'S
GRAFT TRIAL BEGUN

Marsden Is Highest Ranking
Officer Accused of Shielding
Boys Afraid of War.

Lieut.-Commander Christopher Marsden of the Naval Reserve was placed on trial before a court-martial yesterday at the New York Navy Yard to answer charges containing fourteen specifications, alleging the acceptance of money and presents from men who desired "soft" entry into the Naval Reserve force during the war. Marsden pleaded not guilty to each of the specifications. He is the highest ranking officer to be brought before a court in the several prosecutions and convictions which followed the stories of wholesale purchases of easy jobs in the Navy by men who feared the draft.

Commander Marsden, who is 53 years old and a resident of Flushing, was in charge of the receiving ship in this port. Before entering the navy at the start of the war he was an officer in the merchant marine and has been a seafaring man since he was 14 years old.

Seven of the specifications relate, among other things, that Marsden conspired with Lieut. Benoit J. Elliott, while both were attached to the New York office of the Third Naval District, in August, 1918, and unlawfully received from Lieut. Elliott \$50. The money, was given, the complaint states, as compensation and reward for Marsden's consent to the transfer of George Einstein, a second class seaman, from the district enrolling office to the naval headquarters at 250 Broadway.

Elliott to Be Chief Witness.

Lieut. Elliott pleaded guilty to four charges on August 4, and the prosecution hopes to establish the guilt of Commander Marsden on the testimony of the Lieutenant.

Other specifications charged that Marsden received from Selig Sobel of 71 West 113th street a woman's watch valued at \$80 for enrolling Sobel as a storekeeper, third class, with the N. R. E. He also is charged with enrolling on August 8, 1918, seven men in violation of an order of the Secretary of the Navy and effecting their entrance into the service through a conspiracy with Lieut. Elliott and a civilian who is described as Louis Markowitz, a jeweler of 136 Liberty street. Marsden also is accused of having accepted \$200 from Markowitz on September 11, 1918, for enlisting Michael Scheer of 104 East Eighty-fifth street as a storekeeper, third class.

Marsden is being defended by William A. Brady of 141 Broadway. On behalf of the defendant Mr. Brady issued the following statement:

"Our client has denied all the charges. We shall prove that instead of his engaging in a conspiracy, he has been conspired against. He is here because of circumstances."

Sensational Disclosures Hinted.

The greater part of yesterday was taken up by the introduction of official applications and papers. The markings and handwriting of the papers were identified by Lieut. Elliott and Theodore Hoffman, chief custodian of records for the Third District. Developments of a sensational character are promised during the trial by the navy intelligence men who worked up the evidence. The names of more than a dozen politicians from Brooklyn and this borough will be dragged into the case, which promises to continue for about two weeks.

One of the rulings made was that Lieut. Elliott in his story of the alleged doings at 250 Broadway could refresh his memory by perusing official papers and recite any conversations between several civilians and Marsden in order to prove the contention of a conspiracy.

Markowitz will be called by the prosecution. The court-martial is the ninth convened since the disclosures of graft in the Naval Reserve force. Lieut. Elliott will be the first witness called to-day when the trial opens at 9 o'clock. The sessions will end each day at 3 o'clock. Lieut. Leonard N. Matteson, Judge-Advocate, announced. The court consists of Capt. Roy C. Smith, president; Commander Foster H. Bowman, Capt. Edward T. Connelin, Lieut. Ensign Commander George L. Wicks and Ensign Corn P. Craneham, legal adviser to the Judge-Advocate.

Austrian Republic Runs Factory.

By the Associated Press.

Vienna, Sept. 28 (delayed).—The Austrian Republic has taken over and is operating a leather goods and shoe factory. This is the first of the schemes of socialization effected by the State. The production for a 24-hour period at \$60,000 pairs of shoes.

STEEL STRIKE PUTS RIVET IN DRY LID

Volstead Gives New Blow to Hopes of Ending War Time Prohibition.

ALL UP TO THE PRESIDENT

Palmer Holds Peace Proclamation Must Come First—Army Plans Speedy Cut.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Both Attorney-General Palmer and Representative Volstead (Minn.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, which is in charge of prohibition legislation, declared to-day that although the War Department in a statement proclaimed the demobilization of the army at an end the war time prohibition act could not be declared inoperative by the President until the peace treaty had been ratified and signed. Mr. Palmer has held that the war will not have been terminated until the treaty is signed, and the President also was taken by the President earlier in the year when he asked Congress to repeal the war time act in so far as it related to light wines and beer.

Mr. Volstead also said he was of the opinion that even in the event of the ratification of the treaty and the consequent ending of the war, the lifting of the prohibition would depend largely upon the length of the steel strike. He believes that no matter what happens to the treaty, the President will use his power to prohibit in force until the steel strike is settled, through fear of serious disorders if the saloons were reopened in the affected districts.

"President," said Mr. Volstead, "is no doubt paying strict attention to two things—the ratification of the treaty and the steel and other strikes throughout the country. What do you suppose would have happened in the big steel districts had liquor been openly sold during the time hundreds of thousands of men are idle? The President, I am sure, has taken that into consideration before committing himself to any movement looking toward making the act inoperative."

Mr. Volstead agrees with Attorney-General Palmer that although the Army is demobilized the President cannot rescind the war time act until he proclaims peace, which certainly cannot come until the Senate acts on the treaty. Whether reservations, which it is practically certain the Senate will add to the treaty, will delay the beginning of the wet period is a question for the President alone to decide. Mr. Volstead believes, should he proclaim peace before the reservations are accepted by the other Powers the war time act would speedily be made inoperative, but otherwise he hopes for a few wet weeks before the great drought begins next January are in vain. The President, however, can use his own discretion, Mr. Volstead believes.

In its statement to-day the War Department announced that 10,000 emergency officers must be discharged in the next five weeks in order that the commissioned strength of the army may be brought down to 18,000. The officers to be retained for the regular establishment will be selected from among applicants for permanent appointment. It also is pointed out that this will mean a great saving in War Department expenditures. In the grade of Colonel alone, for instance, there will be saved \$40,000 a week, as on November 1 there will be only 693 officers of that rank, as against 1,100 now. The strength of the army September 28 showed 38,065 officers and men in Europe, 8,400 in Siberia, 7,600 at sea en route home and 304,000 in the United States. From now on an average strength of 252,250 will be maintained.

DEATH WILL END
HAZING AT COLGATE

Prosecutor to Act on Plea of Victim's Mother.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 30.—The request to the death of Frank E. McCullough, Colgate University freshman, who was drowned in Lake Moraine during an interclass row, has developed into a crusade to end all hazing at the institution. District Attorney Kelly of Madison county announced to-day he would subpoena Dr. Elmer B. Bryan, president of the university, for the purpose of exacting from him a pledge that the practice of initiations cease immediately and permanently.

"If I do not obtain that pledge," Mr. Kelly said, "I will lay the facts before the Grand Jury and summon the entire sophomore class to give testimony."

Mr. Kelly said he was acting in response to the plea of the mother of McCullough. Mrs. McCullough has exhorted any individuals from causing her son's death, he said, but she believes the lesson of the tragedy must be well learned.

It has been established that McCullough was drowned while attempting to swim to shore from an island in Lake Moraine, where he had been marooned with a party of freshmen by sophomores.

GOVERNOR INSPECTS CANAL.

Urges Development of Water Power in Oswego Address.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Greater development of water power throughout the State was urged by Gov. Smith in an address to-day which followed an inspection of the Oswego canal here. He also advocated the complete utilization of the canal, which, he maintained, could be obtained through the erection of terminal elevators.

Gov. Smith's stand found reflection in the opinions of other members of the party, including Lieut.-Gov. Walker, Attorney-General Newton, State Engineer Williams, Superintendent of Public Works Walsh, former Gov. Dix of New Jersey, Murray Hurlbut of New York, Speaker Sweet and thirty others.

Receptions for the party were held at Phoenix, Fulton and Oswego.

DOCTOR'S MURDER SUSPECTED.

His Body Found in Burning House in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Dr. Adrian Reginald Kerremann was found dead by five men early to-day in his burning home. He was a surgeon-major in the First Illinois reserve militia. Detectives suspect he evidently was beaten and strangled to death. Deeds to property were scattered about on broken furniture.

The physician had practiced medicine in Englewood, a Chicago suburb, twenty-five years. Three youths and two janitors are under arrest in connection with the case. Letters from several persons asking return of money with which old stock had been purchased from the physician were found among his papers, and the police advance the theory that financial matters may have been a motive for the crime.

SALOON MEN RUSH TO HOLD LICENSES

Eighty-two Per Cent. of Bar Proprietors Hopeful.

Further proof that hope springs eternal is offered in the fact that instead of going out of business to-day, as a few months ago they were expecting to do, a great majority of the New York saloonkeepers and proprietors of bottled goods dispensaries have renewed their licenses and paid the State \$500 apiece for the privilege of pursuing their trade until January 15 next, when the national prohibition amendment becomes effective.

Under the law yesterday was the last day for licensing. So many liquor dealers who had been wavering between quitting and continuing decided at the last moment to continue that the branch office of the State Excise Department in each of the five counties of the city was swamped all day and far into the night by the rush of applicants, each holding in his hand a check and a bonding certificate. By midnight it was certain that the number of license holders would be at least \$2 per cent. an increase of 2,373 licenses issued for Manhattan a year ago, 2,975 were issued in the renewal period legally ending last night.

The figures for the whole city are:

New York County—Last year, 3,273; this year, 2,975.

Kings—Last year, 1,865; this year, 1,509.

Queens—Last year, 800; this year, 453, which will be increased to 600, as nearly 200 applied for bonds which could not be obtained in yesterday's scramble.

Brooklyn—Last year, 514; this year, 456.

Richmond—Last year, 320; this year, 306.

Total—Last year, 6,772; this year, 5,651. This year's total will be increased as tabulations are made by clerks who were too busy receiving applications yesterday.

Repealing of the bonding premium because of the greater risks assumed by surety companies in view of the uncertainty in the case of owners in going for their licenses.

FRENCH TO GAIN IN ONTARIO ASSEMBLY

United Farmers Have Fifty-eight Candidates in Electoral Race.

WETS DUE TO WIN BEER

First General Election for Sir William Hearst as Premier.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

Toronto, Sept. 29.—The next legislative Assembly of Ontario promises to be more of the character of the French Chamber than is usually the case on this continent. The United Farmers of Ontario have fifty-eight candidates in the field, and as there are 111 seats in the Assembly the number of electoral districts where they will offer a contest will increase. There will be some labor candidates also in such districts as Hamilton and Toronto and a few independent men.

When the Assembly was dissolved there were eighty-four Conservative seats, thirty Liberals, two United Farmers and one Labor seat vacant. This is the first general election for Sir William Hearst as Premier. Sir James Whitney carried the party through the last election in 1914, and on his death that year Mr. Hearst was called on to form a government. He has not proved to be the strong leader that his predecessor was and that gives a chance for breaking up of the old party loyalty so long a marked feature of politics in this province.

Ontario Politics Dull.

The former leader of the Liberal Opposition in Ontario, Hon. N. W. Howell, is now president of the Privy Council in the Federal Government. His successor, W. F. Howland, gave strong coalition support to the Hearst Government and was

rejected by the provincial Liberal convention and Hartley Dowart elected leader. There is no outstanding man in Ontario politics, though there are a number of promising men. The farmers have caught some of the ginger of the west and are better organized than ever and may elect a substantial block of members. Strategists are busy seeking alliances, but the farmers are making hard terms and so far not much is doing beyond talk.

A referendum on the temperance question is to be voted on the same day as the election, October 20. Complete prohibition was enacted by the Legislature under the Canada Temperance Act, but was never indorsed at the polls. It is a measure of a war measure. Now four questions are asked of the electors: (1) Regarding repeal of that act; (2) 2.51 per cent. beer by Government stores; (3) The sale of such 2.51 per cent. beer in standard hotels; and (4) the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies.

The right to enact law resides entirely with the Legislature, and on the result of the vote will depend the action of the Government and the legislative Assembly. Neither the Premier nor the leader of the Liberal Opposition are given credit for being in sympathy with prohibition, but both promise to enforce the law as the people express their will to have it. The temperance people wanted the referendum on a day after the provincial election, but Premier Hearst states the Government

will save \$750,000 by taking the vote on election day.

The Government appeals to the electors on its war record and efficiency. Ontario is a rich province, the main stone in the Confederation of Canada, possessing great natural resources. The revenue of the province has increased from \$12,121,000 in 1914 to \$19,270,000 in 1918. In his statement Sir William Hearst points out that while in 1904 the province devoted \$475,000 to agriculture, in 1918 it is spending \$1,675,000 for the same good purpose. Representation in the Cabinet for labor, a minimum wage and unification of the labor laws of Canada on a just and equitable basis form part of the Premier's appeal.

Vigorous development policy of the electric light and power of the province is promised. Ontario is rich in water power and much has been done to develop it. But the extent to which this policy of Government enterprise has been carried is forming the basis of obligations and responsibilities for the governments of the future.

There is serious doubt among the intelligent classes, both temperance and moderate, on the probable outcome of the referendum. The war is over and

with it there is a deep desire for more freedom from restraint. The women of Ontario have the vote for the first time in a provincial election, but the temperance people are not certain of their minority on this issue. Should Ontario vote for the sale of beer or of spirits by the Government, that would put an end to the issue of prohibition in the Federal arena for some time, seeing that Quebec also voted for beer and light wine.

Repeal of the Canada temperance act is probable, but Ontario is not likely to go beyond the sale of beer and will never return to the open bar, even for beer. Sale of spirits by the Government might be preferable to bootlegging, but temperance sentiment is decidedly strong in Ontario.

Deny Carranza Ordered Attack.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 30.—Gov. Adolfo de la Huerta of Sonora received a telegram from Mexico City to-day authorizing him officially to deny the report received by El Nacional, a Mexican paper published in El Paso, that President Carranza has ordered United States Army aviators fired upon should they cross the Mexican border.

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HAT old adage "The early bird etc." may be realized profitably by making now your selection of Fall and Winter clothes—there is a conspicuous element of reasonableness in our present prices. Gauged on the increased prices of fabrics, tailoring and general production extant today, succeeding replenishments will cost more.

Buy early and avoid being penalized.

BROKAW BROTHERS

1457-1463 BROADWAY

AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Revised Schedule Net Prices VACUUM CUP CASINGS "TON TESTED" TUBES Standardized and Uniform Throughout the United States

BASED on raw materials, purchased at comparatively low prices, Vacuum Cup Tires and "Ton Tested" Tubes—the choice of a million motorists—were, on July 19, and for the second time during the current year, substantially reduced in price.

Now, a high and rising market on fabric and other materials compels announcement of revised schedule, effective October 1, as follows:

Size	Vacuum Cup Casings Fabric	Vacuum Cup Casings Cord	Channel Tread Casings Cord	"Ton Tested" Tubes Regular	"Ton Tested" Tubes Extra-heavy Cord Type
30x3	18.45			3.00	3.75
30x3½	23.70	38.55	35.85	3.50	4.40
32x3½	27.90	42.95 } 6 ply	39.95 } 6 ply	3.80	4.75
31x4	37.30			5.20	6.50
32x4	37.95	54.45	49.05	5.25	6.55
33x4	40.05	56.00	50.45	5.50	6.90
34x4	40.85	57.40	51.65	5.65	7.05
32x4½	52.75	61.35	53.75	6.80	8.50
33x4½	54.90	63.00	55.20	6.95	8.70
34x4½	55.35	64.65	58.20	7.00	8.75
35x4½	57.60	66.15	59.60	7.10	8.90
36x4½	58.20	67.80	61.00	7.30	9.15
33x5	67.40	76.60	68.95	8.05	10.05
35x5	70.95	80.35	72.35	8.50	10.65
37x5	74.60	84.05	75.70	8.85	11.05